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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial News PAPER DISCONTINUES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

Revision of the Revenue Laws.

Amended Constitutional Convention Bill Passed.

The Proposed New Libel Law Defeated.

Bureau of Statistics Established.

The Apportionment Bill Passed by the House.

Allegheny Districts as Originally Reported.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White, authorizing adjourned terms of Courts of Oyer and Terminer of the Tenth judicial district; passed; also, authorizing the election of two assistant law judges of the Tenth judicial district.

Revision of the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution for a commission to revise the revenue laws of the Commonwealth. This bill creates Thomas J. Bigham, Wm. H. Kemble and Cyrus L. Pershing commissioners to reduce the tax on individuals and equalize the tax on corporations, to report to the next Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention Bill

was then considered. Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment making the number of members of the Convention consist of one hundred and fifty-two, of whom twenty shall be delegates at large, each voter to vote for ten, and one hundred and thirty-two shall be apportioned to and elected in the Senatorial districts, four to each Senator, each voter to vote for one-half. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved to add six additional delegates in Philadelphia, to be elected at large in that city, each voter to vote for three, thus making the Philadelphia representation twenty-two. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved to fix the second Tuesday of November next, instead of the third Tuesday of November, 1873, as the time of meeting of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Wallace moved to add a proviso that nothing contained in this bill shall authorize the Convention to change the language or alter in any manner the provisions of the tenth article of the present Constitution, commonly known as the Declaration of Rights, but the same shall be excepted from the powers given the Convention, and shall be held remain in existence forever. Adopted.

Mr. Wallace also moved to add a proviso that this Convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of a court or courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved the reduction of the salaries of delegates from $1,000 to $700, mileage from fifteen to ten cents, and allowance of postage and stationery from $100 to $50. Adopted. The bill as amended was then passed finally, and goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The Libel Bill Defeated.

The Libel bill was then called up. Mr. White's amendment, offered yesterday, was adopted, and finally the whole bill was voted down.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Brooke, Davis, Philadelphia; Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Petriken, Strang, Wallace, White and Rutan—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Collins, Crawford, Davis, Berks; Dechert, Dill, Fulton, Humphreys, McHenry Mumma, Nagle, Parman, Randall, Warfel and Weakley—18.

Reported Favorably.

The bill incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad was reported favorably.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Graham, from the Finance Committee, reported the House general appropriation bill, with amendments striking out most of the private charities, taking $100,000 from the Danville Asylum, and adding $100,000 to the Pennsylvania Medical Hospital.

Another New Railroad.

The bill incorporating the Washington, Waynesburg and West Virginia Railroad Company was reported favorably.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill for the better measurement of timber in Allegheny county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill collecting the proceeds of the sale of land-scrip and authorizing the State to issue $500,000 in bonds and hold the same in trust for the Agricultural College was passed.

Bureau of Statistics.

The bill establishing a Bureau of Statistics came up, authorizing the Governor to appoint on or before the first Monday in May, and biennially thereafter, a suitable person to act as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, office at Harrisburg; he shall collect statistics relating to labor, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of the State, reporting annually to the Legislature. The bill was amended by making the Governor's appointment subject to confirmation by the Senate, and authorizing the appointment of one clerk at $1,400. It was debated all afternoon, and passed finally.

Bill Signed.

Governor Geary has signed the bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on election day.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Edwards, supplement for the Central Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh. This bill authorizes the company to raise $25,000 on bonds secured by mortgage on the railway and all its stock and franchises, to bear eight per cent. interest, convertible into new bonds as the company may elect, with the vehicles must pass to the right of the railway at the whistle of the conductor, under penalty of five dollars for each offense, to be paid to the city. Also, incorporating the Stevenson Varnish and Paint Company of Allegheny county; also, authorizing Pittsburgh to guarantee the payment of taxes on certain bonds, providing that the action of Councils of February 26th, 1872, agreeing to pay all taxes legally assessed upon the bonds under ordinance passed November 27th, 1871, is hereby ratified and made binding; also, regulating party walls in Pittsburgh. By this bill persons erecting party walls may apply to the City Engineer, who shall hear the parties; the City Building Inspector must examine old party walls on notification; the Engineer and Inspector shall each receive five dollars for every day occupied, &c.; also, authorizing the vacation of Highland avenue in the Nineteenth ward for reservoirs, at the will of Councils.

Mr. Taylor, relative to mechanics' liens in Allegheny county. This bill extends the act of 1839 and supplements to all buildings, machinery, fixtures and improvements put up by tenants of leased estates on lands of others, and to all laborers, mechanics, machinists and material men doing work or furnishing materials therefor. This applies equally to labor and material furnished heretofore. Also, supplement for the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company of Aladdin, repealing the fourth section of its charter; also, authorizing the vacation of Locust street, Pittsburgh, between Van Braam and Marion streets, making the northern line of said street uniform; also, authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to set aside proceedings for the opening of Water street.

Mr. Wallace, authorizing the Connecticut Life Insurance Company to loan money on the same terms as savings banks and insurance companies of Pittsburgh; one Allegheny explanatory of the fifth section of the supplement to the act relating to the fees, salaries and duties of certain county officers in Allegheny county, approved March 16, 1872. This bill construes the words "gross receipts" in said section to mean gross receipts received for fees and emoluments by the officers named; also, legalizing the action of the Council of Sewickley borough in vacating a portion of Davison street.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill

Was passed finally without any amendment of the Allegheny District.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Col. D. H. Abel, formerly an active politician, known as "Farmer Abel," died Wednesday night at his residence in Groveland, N. Y.

The first shipment of spring crop wool has been made from Los Angeles, California, five lots being contracted for on the ranches at 37½ to 45c.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the Congressional Apportionment bill. It gives St. Louis county three Representatives.

The Chicago authorities have discovered that small wooden houses are built on rollers in the West Division, and quietly shipped across the line on the side of the fire limits.

The industrial exposition building at Nashville will be ready for the opening on the first of May.

The Erie classification [illegible] and finally passed the New York Senate last evening by a vote of 26 to 2.

News from Mexico is to the effect that Zacatecas was retaken by Government troops under Gen. Rocha, on the 6th, after the signal defeat of the rebels commanded by Generals Trevino Guerro and Martinez, who had consolidated their forces. Rocha claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery and munitions, the leaders only escaping with a small force of cavalry. There was great rejoicing over the victory.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Fish's Note Received.

LONDON, March 14.—Secretary Fish's reply to Granville's note, relative to the Alabama claims, reached Minister Schenck last night. The tone of the communication is eminently pacific, and intimation is given of the regret and surprise of the American government at the English interpretation of the treaty of Washington.

Sad Accident at Gibraltar.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports that a distressing disaster occurred in that harbor whereby a number of people belonging to the royal navy lost their lives. A boat belonging to the British steam frigate Ariadne, at anchor off the Tower, while going from the vessel to the shore, capsized, and eleven persons were drowned, including two officers.

Revocation of Sentences of Excommunication Called For by Prussia.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermland to revoke the sentences of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the country.

Mr. Fish's Note.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, Disraeli asked for the production of Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note on the Alabama claims. Mr. Gladstone answered that the dispatch had been received by the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, but had not yet been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. The House went into committee on the Ballot bill, and several amendments were discussed and rejected.

Tichborne's Ball—New War Vessels Launched.

LONDON, March 14.—It is understood that the requisite amount of bail for the release of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury now pending against him is ready, but the court has postponed its acceptance until Monday next.

Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks.

The British screw frigate Aurora, which was aslore, has been hauled off. The vessel sustained some damage, and will go into dock for repairs.

The disaster to the Ariadne's boat, reported from Gibraltar to-day, did not occur in the harbor, as was at first stated, but some distance out at sea, hence the deplorable loss of life, there being no means of rescue at hand.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the *Irishman*, has been released from his three months' imprisonment, for libel on the Chief Justice, during the trial of the Fenian Kelly. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his release. He was afterwards entertained at breakfast.

LONDON, March 14.—In the trial for perjury a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estates is Arthur Orton. It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of Orton on a charge of murder.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Posen apothecary, who was suspected of contemplating a murderous attack on Bismarck, has been released.

ROME, March 14.—A demonstration in honor of Mazzini is to take place in this city on Sunday next.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that Thiers yesterday gave final notice to England of the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty between the two nations.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have departed from this city for Cannes and Nice.

The Deputies of the Left in the Assembly unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. The bill for the suppression of the organization passed the Assembly today without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in belonging to or having connection with the society, and in some cases deprives the offenders of civil and domestic rights.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 14.—She steamer Maine has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 13, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92⅞@92¾. American bonds—5-20s, 82, 82½; do '67, 86½; do '65, 91¼; 10-40s, 89¾. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £87,000.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes 56f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 10⅞; mid. Red winter wheat 11s 6d; flour 25s2½; corn 27s 9d@27s 9½.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to give the Tariff bill precedence on Monday next, but objection was made. Mr. Sherman then asked that the Tariff bill be considered when the pending Appropriation bill is disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT insisted that the Chicago Relief bill be taken up after the Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said if that bill should not pass within ten days it would be of little benefit to the people of Chicago.

Mr. CHANDLER insisted that bills from the committee of commerce be considered on Monday next.

Mr. FENTON said he would object to anything which interferes with the consideration of reform in the customs service.

Mr. TRUMBULL was anxious to have something done with the tariff, but believed if the Chicago bill was passed the House would lay it on the table, on the ground that the Senate has no right to originate a revenue bill.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the bill was not an original measure.

Mr. CONKLING said he would stand by Mr. Sherman in presenting the tariff bill.

Without voting on the question the Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for the transfer of judges from one district to another, according to the exigencies of the occasion. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment appropriating the additional necessary to pay increased salaries. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the tariff bill.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, LOGAN and WRIGHT advocated the immediate consideration of the Chicago relief bill. After some discussion the tariff bill was taken up, with the understanding that the Chicago relief bill shall be considered on Monday next. The tariff bill was then read. Mr. SCOTT gave notice of an amendment making tea and coffee free.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad land grant bill was taken up and debated. Without reaching a vote on it the House adjourned.

THE IRON TRADE.

Another Advance in the Price of Nails.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Nail Manufacturers' Association have decided to advance the wholesale prices twenty-five cents per keg.

Muscular Christianity—Fisticuff Between Ministers at Plymouth, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, O., March 14, 1872.

Two Methodist ministers of this place, who have been at enmity for some time past, met to-day at the drug store of E. Dornberger & Son, and after indulging in considerable personal abuse, one of them struck the other, cutting his face and disfiguring it badly. The matter will be brought before the authorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE NEWS.

The Junnel will case will close early next week. The counsel for the defense, in summing up to-day, contended that the evidence shows that Queen is not the son of Madame Junnel, and has no legal claim to the property.

Judge Cardozo to-day made an order in the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, jr., substituting Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk as defendant in the place.

Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, stated to-day that a man who says he knows Panormo's murderer is in the penitentiary. His name is Quinn, and he was convicted of highway robbery. He demands a pardon as an inducement to disclose. Quinn, who is a burglar himself, says the deed was done by New York burglars, who only intended robbery. He was arrested before the murder, but escaped from custody after it was committed, and after hanging around the Fourth ward of New York a week, went to Providence where he was arrested. The Chief seems to believe the statement.

The children reported poisoned at East New York prove to have died from inflammation of the heart. *A post mortem* examination shows no poison in the system. Nuebal, arrested for the supposed crime, has been discharged.

A boy named Henry Schafer killed himself in Brooklyn to-day, from remorse at committing a theft.

A meeting of about a thousand unemployed workingmen was held this afternoon in Tompkins' Square, under the auspices of the International Society. G. W. Maddox presided. Speeches were made by R. A. B. Davis, Theodore Banks and others, and resolutions adopted that railroads, mines, canals, gas works, express, telegraphs &c., ought to be owned and run by the Government in the interest of the people at cost; that the public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers; that all acts conferring monopolies should be repealed; the people for approval and recognition, and demanding or one city authorities work for the unemployed.

Judge Daly will to-morrow suggest the selection of a new juror in the Hall case, in place of Clark, deceased, and the trial proceed. In case of serious opposition thereto, he will probably decline to try the case further, and a Judge from the Interior invited to preside.

The steamship Westphalia took $83,500 in specie to Europe to-day.

Arrived, the steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senate Business Accumulating.

A Day's Battle Over a Land Grab.

Curious Evidence from New Orleans.

Reduction of the Duty on Steel.

The Japanese Embassy Coming to Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1872.

Accumulation of Business in the Senate.

The Senate has so allowed business to accumulate that the morning hour each day is now exhausted in a wrangle for precedence of measures. To-day Chandler, Sherman, Conkling and Wright each endeavored to get up bills of which they have charge, but were all pushed aside to make way for the appropriation bills. Mr. Logan asserted that unless the Chicago Relief bill was acted upon within the next ten days, there would be but little use in passing it. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, and after the appropriation bill had been finished, the struggle for precedence again commenced. Chandler united with Sherman in demanding that the tariff bill, lately reported by the Finance Committee, be first taken up. Mr. Edmunds urged that the Chicago relief bill be disposed of at once, simply as a matter of justice. Mr. Chandler objected to any consideration of this bill until the lumber delegations from his State, some of whom had not yet arrived here, had first been given a hearing before the Finance Committee. Finally, by unanimous consent, it was agreed that Monday next be set apart for the consideration of the Chicago bill, which in the meantime should be considered as informally referred, to give the Michigan lumbermen their desired hearing.

The Bayfield Land Grab.

The St. Croix and Bayfield land grabbing scheme was reported back from the Committee on Lands in the House to-day, and Mr. Ketchum, chairman thereof, made a strong speech against it. As the bill was reported, it confines the grant to those lands which would in the event of its lapse, have gone to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The entire day was consumed in making speeches for and against the bill, and suggesting amendments thereto. An amendment offered by Rusk, of Wisconsin, who is most prominent in engineering the scheme, virtually restores the gap without restrictions. Pennsylvania, through Killinger, offered an amendment that the railroad to be built through it shall be constructed of American iron. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who has been throughout, in conjunction with Messrs. Stevenson, of Ohio, and Hays, of Illinois, the most persistent opponent of the job, also submitted an amendment which would effectually restore the lands to the public domain and open them for pre-emption and settlement. Pending all these and numerous other amendments, the House adjourned, with the understanding that a vote should be taken to-morrow. The friends of this scheme seem to be confident of its success. Whatever may be its present fate in the House, it is whispered about that the bill must ultimately be settled in conference committee, where it can be settled on terms agreeable to its friends.

Some Curious Evidence

Has arrived from New Orleans, to show the tactics of the Warmouth men. When it was desirable to make Pinchbeck President of the Senate, the following was one of the arrangements made with Senator Lewis.

"AGREEMENT.

"NEW ORLEANS, January 19, 1872.—This agreement shows that a box has been deposited in the Louisiana Savings Bank by two persons known to the President thereof, the key of which box contains $15,000 cash and other valuables equal to $15,000, and that the same is to be delivered and only on the joint order of the parties depositing it, except as hereinafter provided, the one being that the State Senator agrees to regularly attend the sessions of the State Senate at Mechanics' Institute, to vote to sustain Pinchbeck as President of the Senate, and in all political questions with the party sustaining the State administration as now existing, and on the 4th of March next, or when the Legislature adjourns, the said box shall be withdrawn from the bank and the $15,000 therein contained be taken out and be the property of the said Senator, he having fulfilled his part of the agreement, otherwise the said box and all its contents to be withdrawn by the other party."

The Senate Tariff Bill.

Before the Senate can proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill lately reported by the Senate Finance Committee, it is evident that there must be a prolonged discussion on the old question as to the right of the Senate to bring in a general revenue bill simply upon measures which have come to the Senate from the House in independent bills, the latter containing any one article for legislative action with a view to its immediate passage, as in the case of the wool and salt bills. It is claimed that the House has thus indicated its desire to pass these measures in this particular manner, and where a Senator tacks to these a general tariff scheme, it is claimed that the constitutional privileges of the House to exclusively originate revenue measure is thus practically defeated.

The Bates Case.

The President has suspended the removal of District Attorney Bates till the result of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, regarding the treaty in Utah, is known. It is now believed that the decision of the Court will virtually declare that for the last year under McKean, no defendant has been brought into a Court legally formed.

Reduction of the Duty on Steel.

The committee of Ways and Means have agreed to reduce the duty on Bessemer steel from one and one-quarter to one cent, and on steel railway bars from one cent to three-quarters.

Japanese Embassy Coming.

S. M. Painter and J. E. Caldwell, of Pennsylvania, start from here to-morrow with sixteen members of the Japanese Embassy, comprising those charged especially with examining the manufacturing industries of the United States. The party will visit Philadelphia, and then visit Pittsburgh and other cities in the western part of the States. They expect to occupy about two weeks inspecting the large workshops of that State.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 14, 1872.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Naval officer Laflin, of New York, was before the Committee of investigation of Custom House frauds this morning. He testified that errors occurred in his office during eight months aggregating a million dollars. The errors against the government amounted to three or four hundred thousand dollars. The Naval Office, he said, exercised supervision over the Collector's Department.

On reassembling Mr. Carey resumed the cross-examination of Laflin. Nothing of importance was elicited. On being cross-examined by Senator Bayard, he said he received but a moiety one-twelfth of the amounts collected for violation of the revenue laws. Senator Bayard asked the witness whether patronage had been used as an instrument for controlling the Republican State Convention? When he replied it had not in his office, he had no knowledge that the patronage of the Custom House was used to control primary elections. On cross-examination by Senator Howe, he said when at the State Convention in 1870 he supported Horace Greeley for Governor. So far as he knew the Custom House officers then there did the same. He had neither directly nor promised to make any appointments as a reward for political services rendered at the last State Convention. Senator Spalding had never intimated a desire that he should remove or appoint a single person to office in his department. On the question of moieties witness said that during the time he had been in office, he thought a year next month, his share was $18,000. Similar sums were paid to the Collector and Surveyor, and the informer got as much as all the rest together. Senator Howe requested him regarding political influences, during which examination he said a large majority of the last Republican State Convention were in favor of the views entertained by the Custom House officers, but the day after a change took place, the majority being reduced. On further examination, in reply to Senator Casserly, witness said he believed money was used by the minority Republican Committee. The investigation then adjourned till to-morrow.

COL. BENET'S TESTIMONY.

The Senate arms committee to-day resumed the examination of Col. Benet. He testified that there were 682,802 available arms on hand, and the total number of arms of all kinds was 1,151,695.

C. A. DANA TO BE CALLED TO THE STAND.

The select committee to investigate charges against Secretary Robeson met to-day, when the chairman was authorized to invite the editor of the New York *Sun* to appear and give such information as he may possess, on the basis of an examination, the determination of the committee being to afford the largest liberty to the accused in substantiating the charges. In order to afford time for such purpose, the committee adjourned till next Thursday.

JAPAN AND THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

This evening, by appointment, Gen. David Atwood, chairman, together with Messrs. Cleveland Byrd, Prosser Dexter, Spink and Claggett, committee appointed by the Centennial Commission, called upon the Japanese Embassy and invited them to participate in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and use their personal and official influence to induce a full representation of the Imperial Government of Japan. Iwakura responded: "It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to his Majesty, our Emperor, such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the existence of the Government of the United States."

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

Mass Meeting at City Hall.

Addresses by O'Donovan Rossa, General Bourke and Captain Costello.

A mass meeting of the advocates of protection to American industries and American labor, was held last evening, in City Hall, to hear addresses from Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, General Bourke, Augustine Costello and others. The subject announced for discussion was "By what Class of Legislation is the Interest of Labor Best Promoted?" The Hall was filled at an early hour, notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling. The audience was largely made up of the working classes—the Celtic element predominating.

The St. Cecelia Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Arbogast, furnished the music and did it well—the audience testifying their appreciation by frequent applause.

There was nothing wanting, in either the numbers or the spirit of the meeting, to show that the subject of protection is one that lies close to the hearts of the working classes of Allegheny county. The speakers are laboring under the auspices of the Association for the Protection of American Industry, and have been addressing large assemblages in various sections of the country.

REMARKS OF MR. ROSSA.

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa took the stand amid loud applause. He stated that ten months ago he appeared here as an Irishman, but now he stood before the people as an American citizen. He took the ground that protection to American industry should not be made a party question in this country. Every American should unite on the great question of protecting home industry. Free trade was the great doctrine of England. That country would advocate free trade as long as it was her interest to do so. If our laborers desired to work for three shillings a day instead of three dollars, they should advocate free trade. Otherwise they should one and all join in demanding protection to American industries. He declined to make a speech, and simply wished to say a few words before introducing his friend, General Bourke, who would address the audience at length on the subject which had brought them together. The speaker retired amid loud applause.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BOURKE.

General Bourke was then introduced. He said they had met to discuss what seemed to be their own interests. The speakers did not represent any political party—had no affinity with any political organization—and simply came to consider the great question of protection to American labor. The first thing to be done to protect our industries and develop our resources, was to do all in their power to keep out of the country the products of Europe, and especially the pauper labor of England—that country that had crushed out not only the Irish people, but the Irish and happy and powerful nation—but had actually crushed out that nation. He saw much to admire in the Republicans and Democratic parties, but he did not appear as the representative of either party. The Irish laboring classes, he said, had been to often humbugged by Americans politicians to trust to promises made to them, and then cast them aside, as a man would cast away a crutch after he had no need for it. Irishmen owed England no love, and should not be accused of ingratitude for not, especially to Irishmen, when he said that they owed England much hate, and ought to pay her on the first opportunity. The first duty of an Irishman was to consider the best protection of a tariff meant. It was by a tariff that the laborer was to be protected. Only a short time ago English rails were brought to America in English bottoms, carried over the richest iron mines in the United States, and laid in the great State of Missouri. This was the result of English pauper labor, and the result of not protecting and developing the industries of this country. The duty of the laboring classes, at this time, was to protect their own labor by keeping out foreign goods and foreign products. There was no use in elaborating this point. It ought to be plain to every intelligent man. He (the speaker) excused himself for his short address, because he had been worn out by frequent speaking and long travel. He promised, however, to speak the next time Pittsburgh met, more at length hereafter, and retired from the stand amidst loud applause.

Captain Costello was the next speaker. After a very witty and rambling introduction, he contrasted the condition of the pauper laborers of England with that of the free and intelligent laborers and mechanics of America. He remarked that it would be well for the Irish workingmen of this country if they understood the questions affecting protection to American industry. The difference between the starving, down-trodden, pauper laborers masses of England, and the well paid, happy, and prosperous mechanics of this country, was due mainly to the operations of a protective tariff. Protection was the life of America; free trade would be its death.

It is proper to state that the speeches of General Bourke and Captain Costello were mainly upon the "wrongs of Ireland," and the outrages and oppressions practiced upon the down-trodden country by England. The burden of their speeches was, that as England had in every conceivable way oppressed the Irish laboring classes, those of them who had sought and found employment should strike hands in advocating protection as a means of punishing England by preventing her capitalists from finding a market in this country for their products. The sentiments met with a hearty applause from the audience.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CITY ENGINEER H. J. MOORE is seriously ill "ESTHER" was an artistic and a pecuniary success.

TWENTY-NINE common cases yesterday before the Mayor.

ST. CECILIA silver cornet band enlivened the proceedings at City Hall last night.

THE License Court was in session yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

THE Fire Department was inspected yesterday and found to be in excellent condition.

AN American and an Irish flag were displayed on the stage of City Hall last night.

THE front of the Niagara engine house would not suffer by the application of a little plaster and paint thereto.

THE great conundrum at the Protective Tariff meeting, last night, was "what is behind all this?"

D. D. CRAWFORD, clerk to Mayor Callow, received his commission yesterday as notary public.

AND now it is decided that there can be no appeal made from summary convictions in Allegheny.

THE alarm of fire from box 61, last evening, was caused by the burning of the soot in a chimney on Penn avenue.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA signed his name in the original Irish on the register of the Robinson House yesterday.

A YOUTH giving his name as Charles De Lyon, was arrested last night for indecent conduct on the streets. He left his watch as security for his appearance this morning.

LIEUTENANTS PALMER and Hazen, who are obtaining quite a reputation as detectives, last night lagged a man for stealing coats from the Red Lion hotel. He was committed for a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

ELIZABETH GORDON, yesterday, made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Michael Sirfer, of Fountain street, Allegheny, with selling liquor on Sunday and to minors. Bail was given for a hearing.

JAMES RENO preferred a charge of selling liquor to minors, yesterday, before Alderman C. B. Smith, of the First ward, Allegheny, against Martin Boschert, proprietor of the Brilliant Hotel. Warrant refused.

CHARLES HILL was one of the disorderly individuals who attended the firemen's ball, and were proceeding through the Southside boroughs yesterday. Justice Barker sent him to the Workhouse for thirty days.

ALDERMAN STRAIN yesterday released the arrest of Jeremiah Helmbold, charged by Rose Hartman with adultery and surety of the peace. The defendant was committed for a hearing in default of $1,500 bail to answer the charges.

FIVE thousand gallons of domestic wine, belonging to Fred. Hahn, of Evergreen, Shaler township, have been seized by the Government officers, on the ground that the proprietor is engaging in a wholesale business without paying the special tax.

AN alarm of fire was struck yesterday afternoon, a little before two o'clock, from box No. 4, corner of Perry street and Seventh avenue. The alarm was occasioned by a fire in the cellar of Manes & Co.'s paint and varnish warehouse, on Ferry street, near Water. The flames were extinguished without damage.

MISS GAUKER a few days since fell over an embankment on Dickey's lane, Thirteenth ward, and dislocated her right shoulder. It is the intention of her husband to enter suit against the party who neglected to have the embankment properly fenced. The chasm open to all fallers is fifteen feet deep and extremely dangerous. Perhaps the Street Commissioner could find food for thought at the point named.

GEN. BOURKE is a well preserved Irish gentleman of about forty years of age, dresses neatly in black, wears huge chin whiskers and sports a large moss agate ring. He is evidently a deep thinker, a thorough Irishman and an earnest supporter of a protective tariff. Some years ago he was sentenced to death in Ireland as a Fenian, but was subsequently turned out of prison and banished from the country.

ON last Tuesday an Irish girl giving her name as Mary Sallett, came to the residence of Mr. Thomas Robertson, Westmoreland county, in quest of employment. She was given a situation as a domestic, and the next day she complained of being very sick, about the same time that the body of a new-born infant was found in a cesspool on the premises. She was accused of being the mother, and admitted that such was the fact, the father being a Pittsburgh policeman, who effected her ruin at a Grand street hotel. After the discovery the girl made her escape, and has not been heard of since.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Inspection of the Engines, &c., Yesterday—A Visit to the South Side.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Fire Department of the city was inspected, by the Fire Commissioners, on the Monongahela wharf. The entire Department was present, and although the only notice given was but a few hours before, the Department was promptly on hand. The several engines and hose carriages were in excellent order, and the men in charge were highly complimented for the evident care taken of the property. After the inspection the Commission was interviewed by a committee of South Side manufacturers who asked that the Department be allowed to visit the South Side boroughs for the purpose of allowing the people an opportunity of seeing the engines, &c. The Commission consented, and the engines crossed the Monongahela bridge. On arriving in South Pittsburgh the procession was met by a brass band, which took the lead along the route discoursing music. The people praised the Department for its appearance, and no doubt felt how much their security would be enhanced had they a similar protection against fire in the boroughs.

On one portion of the route some scamps sought to interrupt the general good order observed by stoning the procession. A squad of Mayor Blackmore's police, which was accompanying the Department, under command of Lieut. Gordon, promptly arrested several of the disorderly persons and handed them over to the borough authorities, who disposed of them in a wholesome manner.

Our citizens may well be proud of our Fire Department, and are no doubt greatly indebted for its excellent organization and workings to the ability of the gentlemen forming the Commission.

AN EXAMPLE.

Disorderly Boys—Protection for Sixteenth Street Pedestrians.

The Mayor yesterday held a hearing in the case of a lad named John Paradine, arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. This defendant is one of a number of boys who have for a long time made their headquarters on Sixteenth street, between Penn street and the bridge. They are in the habit of assaulting passers by, throwing clinkers at them, calling them names, &c. Particularly do these young scamps abhor a boy with a clean face, and on several occasions they have attacked, beaten and even robbed respectable boys passing along the thoroughfare. Shoenberger's nail factory is on this street, and of some hundreds of panes of glass in the windows, it would be difficult to find one that has not been broken. Mr. Slagle, connected with one of the mills in the vicinity, arrested the boy Paradine and had him locked before the Mayor on a charge of assaulting and robbing a lad named Schutte, who was quietly retiring from his work. The Mayor fined Paradine $5 and costs, and informed the next number of the Sixteenth street gang of young rowdies brought before him would be sent to the House of Refuge. The prisoner's mother paid his fine and took her protege away with her.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We desire to direct the attention of country and city retailers of dry goods, notions, etc., to the advertisement elsewhere of the old and well known firm of McElroy & Dickson. The gentlemen of this house have been for many years engaged in the trade, and their experience enables them to take advantage of any fluctuation in the Eastern and Western markets. They have in store a very extensive and carefully selected stock of goods suitable for the spring trade, which they will sell at a very small margin. These goods were purchased before the late advance, and as everything indicates a further enhancement of values, those desiring bargains should call soon at No. 54 Wood street.

That Shooting Affray.

There was a hearing yesterday morning in the case of the man Johnston, charged with shooting at his partner Charles. The evidence was to the effect that Charles had been threatening to carve Johnston, when the latter entered his room and locked himself in for self-protection. Charles, it appears, was endeavoring to under Johnston's room, when the latter fired his revolver at the wall with the intention of frightening him away. The Mayor investigated the case thoroughly, and discharged the defendant.

Brewery Seized.

The Iron City Brewery, owned by Messrs. Fraunheim & Fellsech, near Lawrenceville station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was yesterday seized by the United States officers for violation of the revenue laws and failing to keep proper accounts, making false returns, etc. The establishment is one of the largest in the city, and the seizure comprehends the entire property.

Order Your Roast Coffee

From T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburgh.

BIBLE CLASS.—The Bible Class and Teachers' meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., this (Friday) evening, will be conducted by Prof. J. H. Crum, of the Plymouth Congregational church. These meetings, held every Friday evening, and making use of the uniform lesson series, are a great help to teachers who desire a complete and thorough preparation for their work on the Sabbath.

MRS. HELEN P. JENKINS, of this city, will deliver her lecture on "Woman's Right to the Ballot," at Saltsburg, Pa., Thursday, March 28th. We learn that Mrs. Jenkins has invitations to lecture on the Woman Question, this season, from many of the larger towns of Western Pennsylvania.

JUST received fifty head fine draft and pet mules. Inquire at D. Arnheim's, 5 Ninth street.

Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

Full line of fish of all kinds at the Checkered Front. Dealers visiting the city will do well to get prices of T. C. Jenkins. Also teas, sugars, syrups and general merchandise.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BUGGY AND HARNESS—A Top Buggy and Double Harness. Address P. O. Box 1,244, city.

WANTED—ROOM—A WELL FURNISHED Room for single Gentleman. Address A. N., this office, giving location, terms, &c.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Drive r, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—SITUATION—THE FIRST of April, a Situation as Book Keeper by a Young Man of experience. Address

Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

EVERYBODY is suddenly discovering that the late JAMES FISK, Jr., was "the brains" of the Erie Ring, and that JAY GOULD never amounted to much after all. Yet in fact, GOULD was the brains, and FISK the strong right hand. GOULD could devise, but FISK was required to execute. Each supplemented the other and the combination was a very strong one. When the FISK part of it was lost the other half was liable to paralysis in an emergency. FISK would have fought SICKLES without stopping to think. GOULD couldn't stop thinking till it was too late to fight. Still, if FISK had been beaten, his defeat would most likely have proved fatal, whereas GOULD falls back on a new position and has resources yet. FISK would have been left by the contest a dead lion: GOULD comes out of it a live fox.

OF COURSE the House is supposed to be a competent judge of the merits of the various measures which are brought before it for consideration. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the St. Croix and Bayfield land grab scheme, yesterday reported from the Public Lands Committee, may be promptly and decisively defeated. The very fact that "the largest lobby of the season" is working to secure its passage, should make members all the more firm against it. The measure would seem to have less merit than almost any of the numerous land grant bills now pending before Congress. The first grants to this road were made sixteen years ago, but not a stroke of work was done upon it until six years later, when Congress generously increased its grant. The period specified for the completion of the road expired more than three years ago, and the lands have very properly reverted to the United States. It seems, however, that the Company have since built twenty additional miles of road, upon the basis of which immense achievement the present claim is based.

HON. JAMES BROOKS is a free trader of the most outspoken kind, and yet we are glad to observe that he is not ashamed to become a protectionist in principle whenever, in his judgment, the interests of the country outweigh the requirements of consistency. In the House discussion the other day on the Pacific Mail subsidy scheme, Mr. BROOKS, who has just returned from an extended journey in the countries and across the seas where he spoke, and may therefore be supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the whole matter, took decided ground in favor of the grant, averring that the struggle was really one for the commercial supremacy of the Eastern seas, and that if the American lines were not allowed to be overdone by the English subsidized lines, the American flag would in time float triumphantly through all those Eastern seas, and bring to the ports of the United States the trade of between six and seven hundred millions of people. Now let him apply the same fostering principle to our infantine productive industries, as against the full grown manufactories of Great Britain, and he will not only be more broadly just, but also twice as logical.

THE New York *Tribune* gives editorial currency and apparent credence to a most improbable statement of its Washington correspondent that the President had recently asserted his determination to force his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, even should he be satisfied that his defeat would result as a consequence. The story is most unlikely, partly for the reason that no possible necessity exists for such a determination, since almost every State Convention which has thus far been held has unanimously pronounced for his renomination, with the probabilities increasing every day that every Convention yet to be held will adopt a similar course; and partly because the grounds assigned for this determination are simply absurd, and, as applied to General GRANT in the light of his past career, impossible. Whatever may be his faults, the President is certainly not addicted to whining. There is no doubt that he has been "unjustly criticized," but he is neither the man to blubber over it, nor—unless we greatly mistake him—to wish to witness the destruction of the Republican party under any circumstances whatever. The report is probably a week invention of the enemy, by which the *Tribune* has been imposed upon.

THE Collector of the port of Baltimore, whose name, it appears, has been mentioned in connection with the selection of delegates to the National Republican nominating Convention, at the ensuing Maryland State Republican Convention, has addressed a communication to the State Executive Committee, stating that under no circumstances can he allow his name to be used. This for the reason that the selection of Federal office holders as members of the Philadelphia Convention will inevitably be seized upon by the enemies of the administration as a pretext for declaring that President GRANT could not have been renominated by the pleasure of the people, which he believes to be utterly untrue. This appears to be a wise and prudent view of the case. There seems at present to be no question that the great bulk of the Republican party is strongly in favor of the President's renomination, and it is every way desirable that the people should be left to their own free and spontaneous action in the premises. If a similar course were pursued by Federal office holders throughout the country it could not fail largely to inure to the advantage of the party during the great campaign. It is always safe to trust the people.

REFERRING to the New Hampshire election the New York *World* says:

"The Democratic party is satisfied with this result. It confirms the certainty of GRANT'S renomination, precludes the taking up of any other candidate who might reunite the Republican party, and last though not least, it removes the last vestige of danger that any portion of the Democratic party will protest against the complete abandonment of dead issues."

So far as the Republican party itself is concerned, it would seem, judging from the utterance in point, to stand in very little need of "reuniting." At least it is shown to be strong enough for all practical purposes of victory. The interesting portion of the extract consists in its frank admission that nothing except continued misfortune and defeat can prevent the Democratic party from breaking out into its old reactionary and Bourbonistic doctrines and practices. But does the *World* imagine that the keen-sighted people do not "spy the great beard under the muffler" of this disguised plotter, or that the time will ever come when they will cease to be on guard against it? The Democratic party is satisfied with the result," it is to be supposed, in the same sense in which the man who lost his arm was "satisfied" because it was not his head.

THE political campaign in New Hampshire having closed, the attention of the country, it is presumed, will now be directed to Connecticut, whose election comes off two weeks from next Monday. There will probably be exciting work in the interim. In some respects the situation resembles that of New Hampshire. Four distinct tickets are in the field, the Republican, Democratic, Temperance and Labor Reform. There is a movement also in behalf of female suffrage. This is in the hands of the Democracy. The Labor Reformers, too, are reported hand in glove with the same party. Although the followers of these different sideshows muster hardly more than a handful in the aggregate, yet in a contest where the main parties are so closely balanced, a very small reinforcement is sometimes sufficient to turn the scale. While, therefore, the canvass thus far looks well, and while the result of the New Hampshire struggle cannot but exert a favorable influence on affairs, the final outcome cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. Until a day or two ago it was the general impression that the election would go into the Legislature, as it did last year, in which event Governor JEWELL would doubtless be re-chosen, the Legislature having a good working majority.

THE New York *Tribune* admits that the issues which entered into the New Hampshire campaign were of a national character, and further acknowledges the Republican triumph to be "overwhelming and complete." What effect the result will have upon the future course of that journal with reference to national affairs of course remains to be seen; but if a fair and square State fight, upon issues fairly and squarely presented to the people, ever determined anything beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth in which it was waged, it would certainly seem that the emphatic verdict which the sensible, business-like people of New Hampshire have pronounced in favor of the national administration must teach the *Tribune* the utter hopelessness of the success of the Democracy, reinforced by whatever auxiliary agencies, in the coming Presidential campaign. The New Hampshire struggle, indeed, may be said to have been a complete epitome of the probable situation in the forthcoming national contest. Not only was the administration put on trial, but the labor Reform platform of Judge DAVIS was represented, as was also the Temperance ticket of the Prohibitionists; and although the latter did not take the form of a distinct party organization, the "Liberal" Republican element was present throughout the canvass as an active and vital force. What reason is there to suppose that in the larger field the Republican party will not be as successful as it has been on the lesser one? The "issues" will not be materially different, and the conditions of the struggle cannot, even at their worst, be more unpromising for the Republicans, or more encouraging for the Democracy and their allies, than they were during the compaign in New Hampshire. Whether, therefore, the Democrats shall go over to the anti-administration Republicans in the Presidential fight, or whether, which is most unlikely, the latter surrender to the former, or whether the several adverse parties shall each go into battle under its own standards, and with its own war cry, the outlook is alike unfavorable for the opposition and hopeful for the party of the Union.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

No one will deny that—once committed against GRANT, in the event of his renomination—the New York *Tribune* might be made a great power among the factious separatists from the party with which Mr. GREELEY has been so long identified. To neutralize the opposition of the New York *Sun* the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Chicago *Tribune* is a comparatively easy task for those whose adherence to the Administration is in the main unshaken.

But Mr. GREELEY, through the paper which he more or less controls, exercises a wide-spread personal influence of a very peculiar kind. He has somehow acquired the confidence of a large class of people, who implicitly believe that he is heroically honest and wholly unselfish. In whatever *direct* course he may please to lead they will blindly follow. Nothing could disturb their faith in him, but a doubt about the directness of his course. That doubt, however, once engendered, most of them would be apt to begin thinking for themselves. The first result of this awakening to independent thought would be to draw them closer within the ranks of the regular organization of the Republican party, until their hesitancy about venturing a new departure should take some form of conviction and resolve.

It would be impossible to create a doubt concerning Mr. GREELEY'S singleness of purpose by any amount of accusation leveled at him by his enemies, or by the utmost warmth of remonstrance coming from his friends. Only Mr. GREELEY'S self can, in the minds of his devoted disciples, impeach Mr. GREELEY'S perfect rectitude or cast a cloud on his infallibility.

That Mr. GREELEY should deliberately do this would, without proof of the fact, appear incredible. That this old campaigner should almost simultaneously explode two petards, by one of which he could scarcely escape being hoisted, is among those examples of fatuity in politics by no means without precedent, yet little to be looked for in the case of so profound a philosopher and experienced a tactician.

Mr. GREELEY must know, beyond peradventure, in what interest the Cincinnati Convention is called and to what ends it will be controlled. He does not need to be told that Senator TRUMBULL and ex-Senator SCHURZ are the men who assumed or on whom will be thrown responsibility and leadership in the endeavor to construct this wonderful Third Party. No one understands better than he the principles or policy of such organs of the press as are sustaining the movement, and will be in the councils of those manipulating the Convention. He is fully aware of the fact that these men and journals bounded off on the idea of Revenue Reform, and that, to win the race they propose to run, they must inevitably come back to that idea, no matter how far they may seem to diverge from it while the contest is in doubt. The starting-post and the winning-string are seldom far apart.

And what is this Revenue Reform? Mr. GREELEY has denounced it over and over again as a miserable subterfuge, under which the most pestilent of Free Trade empiricisms seek in vain for partial concealment. In the face of such facts Mr. GREELEY consorts by correspondence with these Reformers, and gives their convention project such preliminary aid and comfort as can hardly be condoned, through future repentance and retraction, when he finds how fatally he has committed himself.

How far he really thinks of going to gratify his animosity to President GRANT he alone can tell. How far he now thinks it prudent to venture the letter following will show:

"NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: I am not for Grant if there is any help for it, as I trust there may be.

"*Send all you can to Cincinnati Convention, and come yourself. New York will be largely represented here.*

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"J. N. Boyd, Esq., Chillicothe, Mo."

There is reason to believe that, after dispatching this momentous note, reflection brought to Mr. GREELEY'S soul misgivings. In the space of one week exactly he had awakened to the consciousness that he might possibly be drifting near a dangerous lee shore; so, having some acquaintance with the editor of the *Standard*, published in Alexandria, Va., he let go to windward in that direction this counterbalancing sheet anchor:

"I am working in the interests of a conservative party, and will continue to do so until the end, not caring who the candidates may be; but if the Cincinnati Convention put an anti-tariff plank in their platform, you may count me out."

These are rather strong blasts of hot and cold to come so quickly on each other. Of course, to those who understand the machinery of politics the one is the other's antidote. While the missive that went to Missouri will utterly squelch Mr. GREELEY in the Philadelphia Convention, the missive that went to Virginia will annihilate whatever hope he might have had of making terms with the fortuitous concourse of political atoms which will gravitate toward Cincinnati.

To the initiated, this tumble of Mr. GREELEY between the diversely tempered steels he tried to ride, was a superfluous failure in gymnastics. They can follow him behind the curtain and see how serious his bruises are. It is the blind believers in him, heretofore spoken of, who require undeceiving. Their eyes want opening to the fact that the slip was actually the result of the performer's own confusion and the blunder a very bad one. When they see that this mistake was real, they will remember a score of other mistakes, which were real too, but which they had taken for a feigned part of the performance and applauded. Their allegiance to him thus faltering and their natural sense of loyalty seeking for a firmer rallying point, they will as one man accept and sustain the action of the regular organization of the party and for a long while fight shy of all manner of soreheads and seceders.

These two letters of Mr. GREELEY will do more to confound the calculations of the Third Party men than any misadventure they are likely to meet with. They must see how hopelessly antagonistic to each other are the floating cliques and factions of the hour, and how impossible it will be to ever combine them on the platform of mere hatred of the President and his Administration.

It is well to learn from our enemies. The Republican party has never had an abler and more consistent enemy than the New York *World*, and that journal is just now astutely doing its best to mould the disaffected Republicans into something like formidable consistence. It kindly reminds them that they have often yielded special convictions on the tariff question for the sake of union on other points of temporary preponderance, and that there is no reason why they should not do so at Cincinnati. But, with all its astuteness, the *World* is never able to avoid giving us a glimpse of the cloven hoof. Its real object is to have the Third Party so strong that, between Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the Democracy may quietly slip in. Failing the chance of success in that, it would take the next best alternative—a free trade platform and compromise candidates that the Democratic masses might be persuaded into swallowing. But the *World* will accept nothing less than this, and reminds the embryonic Third Party that the Democracy have "three millions of votes" and that, "while it is ready to drop all *dead* issues for the sake of co-operation, it will participate in no arrangement which shirks or ignores important live questions."

All the malcontents must, since Tuesday, have put this in their pipes and smoked it. How do Mr. GREELEY and Mr. SUMNER seem to like the flavor?

GRANTING, for the sake of argument, that the Democratic leaders desired to avoid rather than to achieve a victory in New Hampshire, the question arises, why? It is answered that success would have been interpreted by the rank and file to mean that the party had lost none of its vitality, and that Bourbonism was still the true means to conjure by; and consequently, that nothing short of a dyed-in-the wool Democrat would have been acceptable as a Presidential candidate. The seers and sages of the party looked upon such a possibility as a calamity, for the reason that it would render nugatory all the advances which they have made toward a coalition with other parties or fragments of parties, in which alone Democracy sees any hope of success. This is the sense in which they profess to regard their defeat in New Hampshire as a blessing in disguise. But the question very naturally arises whether the parties with which Democracy hopes to effect a dicker, will not grow more and more disinclined to treat as the weakness of that party becomes more and more apparent? The New Hampshire defeat may perhaps have taught Democracy that nothing can be hoped for except through the medium of "passivism," but will it not be likely also to teach the "Liberals" that nothing can be expected from its agency? If, however, a coalition *should* take place between them, judging from present appearances it will be very much of the character of the marriage between the two helpless persons who took each other to help each other in their helplessness.

CRIMINALS IN NEW YORK.

To many Americans it is a comforting thought that New York is not a representative American city. Though proud enough of its actual greatness and rapid progress, and ready enough to apologize for its follies and defects when they are pointed out or assailed by foreigners, we feel that our national condition would be truly perilous, if metropolitan example were generally regarded with the deference which leads to imitation. Where New York precedents are concerned people every where recognize the necessity of careful discrimination. While cordially applauding and preparing to imitate its method of dealing with thieves and speculators, its treatment of some other criminals presents a most offensive contrast. The murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM by WILLIAM FOSTER, some months ago, sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. The car-hook murder is still remembered in most of its atrocious details by every reader. Hardly a circumstance seemed wanting at the time to heighten the enormity of the crime, and the trial failed to elicit any fact in the character of the criminal, or in the surroundings of the case, which should mitigate its penalty. In spite of the long and wholly unjustifiable interval between the offense and the trial, FOSTER was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, a sentence which was at once ratified by the public judgment. People hostile to capital punishment felt that if it is ever to be inflicted, the law being what it is, FOSTER was a legitimate subject for its application. But now we learn that FOSTER is to have a new hearing, "Judge BARRETT having granted a stay of proceedings on the ground that the nature of his offense was not duly considered when the penalty was fixed." It is an ungracious thing to do, to some it may appear cruel and indecent for any one far away and not directly interested in the affair to find fault with a judicial act of this kind. Under the circumstances protest or unfavorable criticism may be denounced as clamoring for blood, pursuing the life of a helpless fellow-creature and in other ways discreditable. Persons who thus talk utterly fail to comprehend the nature of the case and the great interests involved. It is precisely one of those instances where the voice of genuine justice and mercy is most likely to be lifted up at a distance from the scene of the crime. The unhappy culprit's friends and relations may be pardoned for their efforts to secure his escape, and their neighbors as well as friends and relations may be regarded with some indulgence, even if in sympathy for them, they forget their duties as citizens, and the obligations of mercy not less than justice which they owe to those more immediately injured by the criminal and outraged by his impunity. Outsiders may feel greater freedom in commenting on a case like that of FOSTER, occurring in New York, in view of the skill and frequency with which the element of delay is there employed in the administration of criminal justice. Its importance, always understood by lawyers, was surely never elsewhere so highly appreciated, nor was the instrumentality ever in any other civilized part of the world so dextrously and unscrupulously applied. When a horrible crime, such as the brutal murder of Mr. PUTNAM, or the cowardly assassination of FISK, is committed in any Christian city, almost the entire community is thrown into a state of violent agitation, and there is a unanimous demand for the punishment of the offender. In vivid memory of the facts of each case, the voice of justice is loud and distinct, and there is no wavering or uncertainty as to the importance of right action. But in the vehement current of American and especially of New York life, with the lapse of every day the recollection of the crime grows less defined, and the feeling associated with it becomes less intense, until at length, indeed before long, that first excitement gives place to languid concern, if not indifference, and people who most eagerly called for the punishment of the criminal are prepared to hear of his acquittal with little emotion. Witnesses may safely and without reproach forget or misstate facts which were perfectly familiar to all three months ago, but which have grown dim in memories filled with ever accumulating details of direct personal concern. Hence to gain time, to put off the day of trial, has become one of the chief aims of the criminal lawyer. With what admirable ingenuity and impudence some of the class are able to perform this professional duty has been strikingly illustrated in the STOKES case.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A man was arrested in New York last Tuesday on suspicion of picking a gentleman's pocket. Being placed among a number of detectives the gentleman was requested to point his victimizer out. Of course he hit upon the smartest officer of the group as the alleged thief, without a moment's hesitation.

Some of the Washington correspondents seem to feel personally aggrieved because the members of the Japanese embassy do not always eat their meals at stated hours, like the inmates of boarding houses and penitentiaries. They further flout our eccentric visitors on a preference for light dishes over perpetual porter-house steak and dyspeptic varieties of pork dough. It is sad to think that these benighted pagans cannot appreciate the healthful luxury of Washington hotel breakfasts.

In 1830 the total production of print cloths in this country was 18,000 pieces per week. Now the weekly production is 240,000 pieces. Of these about 15,000 pieces are used for other purposes than printing, leaving 125,000 pieces for printing. What would it probably have been under the pauperizing influences of free trade?

When Ku-kluxism and carpet-bagging go hand in hand the people are indeed sore tested. The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says: "We regret to state that emigration from the State continues. Nearly every train from the up-country brings quite a number of families detained for the West." And no wonder.

Jubilee Gilmore gets some astonishing offers of assistance. Mr. Palmer Galluy, of Mystic river, Conn., has written that he is in possession of the largest double-bass viol in the world—an instrument so large that "not a set of strings could be found upon earth of sufficient size for it," so that the owner was obliged to have them manufactured to order in Europe. This prodigious fiddle the proprietor offers to have transported to Boston, and he further offers himself to perform upon it.

Sir William Thomson, the distinguished physicist, has written a long letter in regard to the alleged internal fluidity of the earth, in which he maintains the view that the earth, as a whole, is less yielding than a globe of glass of the same dimensions and exposed to the same forces. He thinks that volcanic phenomena, instead of furnishing evidence that the outer crust of the globe incloses a liquid interior, tend rather to an opposite conclusion, when fully investigated.

It is said that a method of preparing gun cotton has at last been discovered, whereby the spontaneous combustion of that explosive agent can be absolutely prevented. The process consists in impregnating the cotton with chlorate of potash, and covering the fibers with sugar. Pulped gun cotton is preferable to the loser sort for use, as it can be purified more thoroughly.

The Superintendent of the Virginia oyster beds has just made his report to the Legislature. Some of the beds have suffered from excessive dredging, and it is recommended that they be favored with prohibition for a time. As the law now stands persons may take two bushels a day for family use at any time. He would repeal this privilege altogether, as it is made the excuse for catching all summer. The strict, close season is regarded as essential to the preservation of oysters. Without it, by excessive dredging, the whole generation will be destroyed. The whole Chesapeake may be made an oyster bed by a judicious policy. The water is nowhere too deep for the oyster to live and flourish.

The following is the mode of voting prescribed by the pending English ballot bill. It will be seen that all possible precautions are taken against fraud. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a "ballot paper" showing the names and description of the candidates. At the time of voting it shall be marked at the back with an official mark, and delivered to the voter within the following station; and the voter having secretly marked his vote on it, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box, in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station, after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

There is in Boston a ministerial agency, which is doing a lively business. Clergymen in good standing, of every evangelical denomination, can, by the payment of a dollar, enter their names either as candidates for permanent settlement, or for temporary supply. On the other hand, any society can, by the payment of the like sum telegraph their want of a minister, the amount of pay, &c.

The report which has been going the rounds of the press that the Selectmen of New Haven had made the women electors, is without foundation. Independent of the fact that that body had never contemplated such a thing, the Constitution of the State has a qualification which would not allow the selectmen to admit it—and that is the simple word "males."

PERSONAL.

The family of the late Rev. Dr. Breckinridge are desirous of collecting as soon as possible the material for a biography. Those persons who have in their possession letters from him which they are willing to place in the hands of his family will confer a favor by forwarding them to Dr. Wm. S. Breckinridge, Pleasant Hill, Mo., or to Colonel Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.

Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, President of the Lincoln Monument Association, has formally invited Hon. William H. Seward to deliver the address on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., next summer; and we are glad to learn that there is a probability that the venerable statesman will accept the invitation, the only question being whether the state of his health at that time will permit of the journey.

The daughter of Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, is shortly to be married to Lieutenant General de Schwinitz, the German Embassador pt the Austrian court.

The Russian Minister of the Interior, Michael Alexander Milutine, died recently. He is reported to have been one of the most influential and serviceable statesmen of that empire. It was he who started the movement for the emancipation of the serfs, by which, several years ago, twenty-three millions of enslaved human beings were made free citizens.

Miss Emily Sartain, daughter of John Sartain, the celebrated Philadelphia engraver, is an artist in her father's specialty, mezzotint engraving, and is said to excel in it.

A young Boston tenor, George L. Osgood, now in Vienna, appears to be gaining considerable celebrity, both as a singer and a composer. The Germans are said to be enthusiastic over his interpretation of the songs of Schubert and Franz.

News comes from London that Mr. John Forster, in the latest edition of his "Life of Dickens," withdraws all his charges against Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. This is a great triumph for the veteran antiquary of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The principal actors of the various London theaters have drawn up and had beautifully embossed on vellum an address to the Prince of Wales, who has always been a staunch patron of the modern drama, congratulating him upon his recovery from his recent illness.

Hon. Rawson Rawson writes from the Government House, Barbadoes, to England, that the United States steamer Hassler, with the coast survey exploring party, had just touched at the Island, and that Prof Agassiz was delighted with the writer's collection of shells. The laudatory opinions expressed by the great naturalist have induced Mr. Rawson to arrange for a systematic dredging of the Barbadoes shores.

THE Centennial Celebration Commission have determined to erect a mammoth structure in Philadelphia, suitable for the requirements of the occasion, and the Committee on Plans and Architecture will shortly visit New York and Boston for the purpose of conferring with such architects as may desire to compete in submitting plans for the building, which, it is reported, is to cover not less than fifty acres. The site proposed for the building is to the south of St. George's Hill, on the borders of the park, where there is a fine plateau capable of accommodating a half dozen similar structures.

THE Chicago *Daily News* has been started as a "straight out" exponent of Democratic doctrine and policy. Somehow the course of the *Times* is less progressive for the unadulterated Bourbon element of its party. That element stolidly resents new departures and coalitions, and believes that, when the *Times* denounces the rogues of the late Tammany Ring, it is in league with those powers of darkness still known in select Democratic circles as Black Republicans. The *Times* is unprincipled enough, but not sufficiently stupid to be trusted. It sometimes sees ahead and wants to be moving; while your old fashioned Democrat is always looking back and prefers stagnation.

It is said that, should success attend the efforts of the parties who are trying to purchase the Washington *Chronicle*, the paper will be conducted as the official organ of the Reform movement, and will be edited in the interests of the nominee of the Cincinnati convention. There has been an indisposition on the part of the present owners to sell to parties who are opposed to the Administration, but no satisfactory bids have been received from the friends of Grant, and, as a consequence, proposals from other quarters have been listened to.

THE campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Erie dynasty, was planned and directed by Gen. Sickles. For service of this description he has no equal, and it was not difficult to perceive his hand in the work even before his connection with it was announced.

GEN. JOHN G. M. PARKER, who has just been appointed by the President Collector of Customs at New Orleans, in the place of Gen. Longstreet, is a brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, and late of Lowell, Massachusetts.

THE Congressional apportionment bill, as it has passed one branch of the Illinois Legislature, is composed of fifteen Republicans and nine Democratic members.

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy conjurant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty that a familiar knowledge that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the phisique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters not only enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

POTASH, IN CASKS,

CASTILE SOAP, Genuine.
BLUE VITRIOL.
OXALIC ACID.
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC.
GUM SHELLAC.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE — LETTERS testamentary on the estate of WM. THOMPSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said deceased, will please to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same duly authenticated, to present the same for settlement.

JOHN C. RISHER and STEPHEN S. CRUMP, Executors. Office, 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
February 9, 1872. F

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of the SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK, the object of which will be the receiving of Money on Deposit, or on Interest, Loaning the same on Real Estate Security, and Discounting of Promissory and Negotiable Paper. The Bank to be located in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000. F

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND **STREET RAILS**

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Mack Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,

133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS,) 133 Walnut.

FLOUR—

Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive, for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

TRIMMINGS, &C.

SPRING GOODS

NOW ARRIVING AT

HORNE & CO.'S

RETAIL.

1,000 PIECES

HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.

ALL WIDTHS OF

FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,

Among which will be found many New Patterns.

Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.

WHITE GOODS,
NAINSOOKS,
VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.

TOWELS,

IN HUCK AND DAMASK.

Damask Table Linen Covers and Napkins.

FINE LACES.

Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Sashes, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.

New Goods

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW GOODS!

We have Just Opened the First Instalment of our Spring Stock of

Millinery Goods.

Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Scarfs, all the new styles.
Hats, the latest Spring Fashion.
Flowers in large variety.
Ostrich Plumes, delicate shades.

We are also adding daily to our stock of

Dress Trimmings.

Fringes, black and all colors.
Silk and Bead Gimp Trimmings.
Buttons, Loops, &c.

WHITE GOODS.

Piques, Croquets.
Tucked Skirtings, &c.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ANDERSON SASH BALANCE!

Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.

PITTSBURGH AGENCY,

70 Smithfield St.

J. S. BELL,

MWF AGENT.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS, WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the ROSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ADOLPH STEUBNER,

FRESCO PAINTER,

195 FIFTH AVENUE,

Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE-CLEANED CLOVER SEED.

500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
500 bbls extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Cotton, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Railing, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

TO BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS

At Wholesale.

Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.

Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.

A. W. Erwin & Co

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards' Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Plaing, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.

Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,

Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Pressework done, are solicited to give us a trial trip. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any one of all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI. CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, D. REYER,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, 1872.

We should be pleased to report an easy money market, but while the banks report great dullness in their counter business there seems to be redundancy of money. The banks are not given to reporting stringency where none exists, as it is both for their pleasure and interest to take whatever paper is offered, instead of balances being carried over from day to day, not taken up by borrowers. It is good paper that goes over from one board meeting to the next for want of surplus funds.

—In local stocks there seems to be a general stagnation. Sales of Connellsville 7's are reported on the Baltimore Board at '91 1-4.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
New 5s	108½	109	109
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1868	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Atlantic Pacific Railroad	114¾
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—Erie still attracts general attention, and to-day marks the highest figure registered for some years. As the condition of the road is not known to the public, and as the course of the new management is also as much in the dark, we would advise those who are expecting to see Erie at old prices to restrain their enthusiasm and await developments. The *Advertiser* says:

We fail to see that one inch of progress, in the real matter at stake, has been made by Jay Gould and his clever associate of Lane and General Sickles. The fight to sell in the Legislature; the *bona fide* stockholders are as far as ever from that fair and free election for which they pray; and the accounting which is due from Lane, as well as from Gould, is yet unmade. Yesterday's events were impressive, but theatrical; let the true business be kept well in sight, and that is to restore to the stockholders alone the rights of which they were despoiled, by the unanimous action of Gould and of those who now desert him.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 14, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Canton	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
North'n Union Pref.	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Quicksilver	62	62	62	62	62	62
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wells Fargo Ex	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States Ex	84	84	84	84	84	84
New Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Reading	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Michigan Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & North'w	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wabash	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Do. preferred	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Chi. and Mil. Pref.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Do. preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Boston, H'fd & E	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Harlem	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
New Jersey Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
	11:30 A.M.		1:30 P.M.			
Tennessee State bonds	66		66½			
Do. new	66		66½			
South Carolina, July	33½		33½			
South Carolina, April	34½		34½			
Missouri 6s						

—The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday determined to increase its capital stock 53⅓ per cent, by permitting all who are stockholders in the company on the 15th inst. to subscribe at par for one share of new stock for every three then held—those entitled to a fraction of a share being permitted to subscribe to a full share. The payments for the new stock are called in twelve quarterly payments of $25 per share, payable between the 1st and 30th days of April next, and in the same limit of time quarterly thereafter, the said twelve payments aggregating $425 00, after which the thirteenth and last payment will be $5 per share, thus completing in April, 1875, the full sum of $50, the par price of the stock. The instalments will be received only on the dates specified, and they will be only entitled to a proportionate share of the dividends subsequently divided; or, if desired, the new stock may be paid for in full at the time of subscription, and will be entitled to the dividends as full paid stock. The privilege of taking new stock can be sold by any stockholder who may neglect" are now selling by stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and bank forms for that purpose can be procured at the Lehigh Valley Railroad office. The present capital of the company is a little rising $18,000,000, consequent on the proposed increase of one-third will swell it to over $24,000,000. The instalments of $2 75 per share, as called, it will be seen, is just equal to the usual quarterly dividends of the company of 2½ per cent., or $4 25 per share. Any stockholder can, therefore, take the new stock and pay it entirely from dividends. It seems pretty certain from the movement that this company will, for the next three years at least, pay ten per cent. per annum on its stock.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Phila. and Erie	North Penn's R. R. 50
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝
Catawissa	Camden and Amboy 125½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	36½
	Reading 96½

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MARCH 13.—Wool has been rather quiet. There is a good inquiry for all desirable parcels of both fine and medium, but the high rates ruling have had a tendency to restrict business. The demand has been confined almost entirely to parcels to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, and the market closes with an apparent tendency. The sales are 10,000 lbs unwashed autumn at 37½; 5,000 lbs burry Texas, 33a40c; 2,000 lbs Oregon, 42c; 5,000 lbs unwashed combings, 65c; 2,000 lbs pulled do, 80c; 2,000 lbs delaine combings, 40c; 100,000 lbs fleece, 50c; 125 bales fair clip California, part lambs, 37a40½c; 15 do Cape, 45a50c; 1,000 lbs Angora (6c; 25 bales Buenos Ayres sheepskins, 12,000 do Cape, 30c; and 20 bales Cape, on private terms.

The March Report of the Commercial Department, states: "The acreage in the principal States of the entire country of flocks from the lambs dropped in the present spring, but the stagnation in wool growing of several years past was not removed in season to affect the number kept over the present winter. In 8 States reporting a slight advance are reported: Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, California and Oregon, 14 ⅞ cent. Here has been an increase in the Territories, of which reports have not been very full. The advance in price, with the increased value of wool, is greatest in the principal wool growing States. In Vermont the average price of sheep's wool is less than one year old, has advanced since February of last year from $2 75 to $4 66; in New York, from $2 37 to $4 12; in Pennsylvania, from $1 85 to $3 79; in Ohio, from $2 45 to $3 37; in Michigan, from $2 45 to $3 14; in Illinois, from $2 15 to $2 90; in Iowa, from $1 88 to $2 41; in California, from $2 83 to $3 90; in Texas, from $1 50 to 1 75. The Southern States have fewer sheep, and have not felt the appreciation materially."—*Price Current.*

New York Copper Market.

March 13.—New sheathing is firm at 36c; bolts and bracers 36c; bronze and yellow metal sheathing 26c; bolts 28c. Nearly all the stock of ingot has now passed from speculative into dealers' hands, and though the business is not large, prices are well sustained, and are again a little higher; the sales embrace 300,000lbs, 60 lake at 30½c; 200 cash, and up to April 1 prompt being generally demanded at the close for cash lots.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, 1872.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending this evening:

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was exceedingly dull and slow, with very few cattle changing hands. Eastern markets were bad, and buyers came determined to purchase very low or not at all. They held back during the early part of the week, and the receipts accumulated, and as the run proved heavy the yards were all full and the tone of the market bad. Up to the time of closing our last report very few cattle had changed hands, and what did were at prices fully ½c lower than the week before. On Tuesday the market opened up with a heavy amount of stock offering. The feeling was bad and trade ruled slow and dull at prices from ½ to ¾c lower than the week previous. Buyers purchased limitedly even at the decline, and the consequence was a great deal of stock went forward in first hands. Dealers did not take all the offerings, and holders were not satisfied to sell at the prices. On Friday the market opened up slow with about the same feeling ruling as had marked proceeding days. Plenty of cattle were offering and found no buyers. Rarely have we seen as many cattle on the market at the last of the week as was last Friday. To show the utter want of confidence buyers had in the market (none of them purchased, thinking stock very cheap (which it undoubtedly was) and after, ward sold again for less than they had paid. On Friday a good deal of stock was shipped out on first hands, and the market closed weak and dull, with hundreds of cattle in yards unsold. The market was undoubtedly one of the hardest we have seen for many years, and we think we can safely say that all those who had droves of cattle to sell, and did not ship them up till Tuesday were very light and and in quality were far, though not so many good cattle as were among last week's offerings. The number of buyers in attendance was a little larger than usual, and this with the light run caused prices to hold firm. They were asking for stock figures from ¼ to ½c higher than was obtained last week. At the prices buyers did not want to take hold and not much was done. To-day there is an increased attendance of buyers, and with more favorable reports from Eastern markets and continued light receipts the market is better. Prices are fully ½c higher than last week, and stock selling about as fast as it arrives. It is generally the case that when we have a bad market (and last week was one) parties in the west are apprised of the fact and hold back stock for a week or so. This causes a light run and prices go up about as fast as they go down. This week the receipts are far below the demand, and stock is wanted badly. This evening we could learn of but very little reported on the way, and unless there is a fair run it would not surprise us to hear of a still further increase of prices. Following are the rates for the different grades: Extra, 5,300 to 5,500 lbs, $5 75 to $6; 5,000 to 5,200 lbs, 1,100, to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6; common to medium $4 75 to $5 35; stockers $4 75 to $5 10.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market was firm and steady on grades. Yorkers were selling better than during the first of the week, while prime hogs were a little scarce and in demand. Since then there has been but little change on prime Philadelphia stock. The trade have been light and prices are a shade better, though caused, we think by the light supply and not from any improvement east. They are now selling as high as $5 65, with offerings hardly equal to the demand. On Yorkers the feeling is not so good, and advices from the east the part trade dull and slow and prices here are a shade lower than on Saturday last. Prime are selling from $4 70 to $4 85, and common for $4 50 to $4 65, with a light demand.

At this writing with unfavorable weather and bad advices, the general tone and inclination is downward. Following are the prices at which the different grades sold to-day: Philadelphia $5 60 to 5 65; prime Philadelphia, $5 25 to 5 35; Baltimore $5a5 10; prime Yorkers, $4 70a$4 85; common $4 50 to $4 65.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, the market was firm and steady, and sales were made about as fast as stock arrived. During the last part of the week trade was active and sales were made readily of all the offerings, the market closing on Saturday firm on all grades. This week the market opened up with a fair supply on sale on Monday at prices as fully as good or a shade higher than have ruled. A good deal of stock changed hands and the market closed firm with an upward tendency. Since then the offerings have been a little more than the demand, and the consequence was a great deal of stock went forward in first hands. Dealers did not take all the offerings, and holders were not satisfied to sell at the prices. On Friday the market opened up slow with about the same feeling ruling as had marked proceeding days. Plenty of cattle were offering and found no buyers. Rarely have we seen as many cattle on the market at the last of the week as was last Friday. To show the utter want of confidence buyers had in the market (none of them purchased, thinking stock very cheap (which it undoubtedly was) and after, ward sold again for less than they had paid. On Friday a good deal of stock was shipped out on first hands, and the market closed weak and dull, with hundreds of cattle in yards unsold. The market was undoubtedly one of the hardest we have seen for many years, and we think we can safely say that all those who had droves of cattle to sell, and did not ship them up till Tuesday were very light and and in quality were far, though not so many good cattle as were among last week's offerings. The number of buyers in attendance was a little larger than usual, and this with the light run caused prices to hold firm. They were asking for stock figures from ¼ to ½c higher than was obtained last week. At the prices buyers did not want to take hold and not much was done. To-day there is an increased attendance of buyers, and with more favorable reports from Eastern markets and continued light receipts the market is better. Prices are fully ½c higher than last week, and stock selling about as fast as it arrives. It is generally the case that when we have a bad market (and last week was one) parties in the west are apprised of the fact and hold back stock for a week or so. This causes a light run and prices go up about as fast as they go down. This week the receipts are far below the demand, and stock is wanted badly. This evening we could learn of but very little reported on the way, and unless there is a fair run it would not surprise us to hear of a still further increase of prices. Following are the rates for the different grades: Extra, 5,300 to 5,500 lbs, $5 75 to $6; 5,000 to 5,200 lbs, 1,100, to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6; common to medium $4 75 to $5 35; stockers $4 75 to $5 10.

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THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Missouri Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The Committee appointed by the Liberal Republican mass meeting held at Jefferson City, on January 24th, to select thirty delegates to the Liberal National Mass Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, have reported the list of delegates. Among them are Senator Schurz, Governor Brown, General John McNeil, Charles P. Johnson, Enos Clark, Henry C. Haastick, all of St. Louis, ex-Congressman George W. Anderson, and quite a number of members of the Legislature. Among the alternates are Lieutenant Governor Gravely, Secretary of State Wright, ex-Congressman Joel F. Asper, and several members of the Legislature.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Every county was represented. General Burnside was made permanent President. A resolution was passed congratulating the Republicans of New Hampshire on their victory. Recess. When the Convention reassembled resolutions were adopted recognizing the honesty and integrity of the administration; recommending the renomination of Grant and Colfax, and commending the efforts of the President to secure integrity and economy in the administration of the Government, to reduce taxation and honorably discharge the public debt. Seth Padelford, the present incumbent, was renominated for Governor on the first formal ballot, and Paran W. Stevens for Lieutenant Governor.

Joshua M. Alderman was nominated for Secretary of State; William Sales was renominated for Attorney General; Samuel Clark renominated for General Treasurer. The following were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia: Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Henry H. Fay, Nathan F. Dickson, Allison Sheets, Edward L. Freeman, Nelson W. Aldrich, William D. Brayton and Latimer W. Ballou. Adjourned *sine die*.

Provocation for a Duel Boldly Given.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The *Courier-Journal* will publish in the morning a card from Gen. Stephen Burbridge, in which, after stating that Evans, a member of the Legislature from Christian county, and temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention held in this city yesterday, four times refused to recognize him when entitled to the floor, he says: In order to gratify his malicious feelings toward me he is seeking to effect the removal of my widowed sister as postmistress at Hopkinsville, whose husband was murdered by rebel guerrillas in cold blood, and who has a helpless family of children dependent upon her for support. The author of an anonymous letter is a sneak, the oppressor of the widow and orphan and a scoundrel. Both these epithets I now desire Colonel Evans to understand I now apply to him, and he can be found or addressed at all times at Covington, Kentucky.

Latest Returns from the New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Complete returns from the Eleventh Senatorial district elects Fling, Democrat, by 35 majority. The Senate stands eight Republicans and four Democrats. The list of Representatives is incomplete, but so far as heard from the Republicans have 207, Democrats 135, Temperance 4, Labor Reform 4. The full list will probably give the Republicans about 50 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The *Chronicle* has returns from all but eight towns, which last year threw less than 800 votes. Straw, 28,968, Weston and scattering, 30,356. Straw's majority 1,200, which will probably be increased. Rockingham county gives 787 majority for Straw, a Republican gain of 832.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The diminished pressure over West Virginia will continue moving northeasterly over the Middle and New England States, with cloudy weather; rains except from Northern Ohio, Northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and northward, where snow will prevail; cloudy and threatening weather is probable for the New England and South Atlantic States to-night, rising barometer in western States and falling temperature will extend by Friday morning over the Southern and Middle States, with clearing weather very generally and falling temperature over the New England states by Friday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

An Anti-Temperance Law Convention was held at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, about two hundred and fifty delegates attending. Speeches were made by Gen. Leib and H. P. Miller, of Cook county, Gen. John McNeil, Emile Pretorious, of St. Louis, and John Hinchcliffe. After effecting a permanent organization the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says the health of Hon. Samuel Galloway is rapidly failing, and his physicians give him little chance to hope for recovery. His disease is consumption. He made his will on Wednesday.

A meeting of liquor dealers was held at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, to devise some plan for bringing pressure upon the Legislature so as to secure the amendment of the liquor laws. A committee was appointed to visit Cincinnati and Sandusky and Toledo, to unite in the movement. A committee was also appointed to call a State Convention of property owners, liquor dealers and all interested in liquor traffic, to be held in Columbus, in case the Legislature don't take some action on the bills now before them during next week.

CITY MATTERS

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 14, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	5	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	11	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	11	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	4	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	4	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	6
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	5
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	2
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	1
St. Paul	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	2

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — Indicates river closed.

ANOTHER RAID.

A Second Avenue Bagnio Overhauled.

About eleven o'clock last night a well known citizen called at the lock-up and informed Captain Cupples that a man had been shot at on Second avenue. Shortly after the individual was brought to the lock-up by an officer. He stated that he had visited the house of a woman named Emmihlfield and Wood street. He had purchased sundry glasses of whisky therein, and was about leaving the house, when some person fired at him from a window in the second story of the building. Lieut. Gordon was at once sent with a detail of men to arrest the inmates of the house. This he did and soon the proprietress and Georgie Wilson, Annie Snowden, Jessie Wilson and a man named Wm. Mitrod, were in the lock-up. Mitrod claimed to be a pedlar, and said he had just called to get some money due him. The Captain, however, knew no excuses, and the entire party, together with Kennedy Fitzpatrick, the man who alleged he was shot at, were locked up for disposition today.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The drama of "Christie Johnstone" was repeated to a larger audience than could have been expected to brave the inclemency of the weather. There are elements of natural humor and pathos in the piece, which might be worked up into effective form by a playwright who could understand the human nature of the story on which it is based. As it is, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Irving, Mr. Deane, Miss Nellie Johnson and Miss Newton do the best they can with the sketches of character allotted them. Moreover, Mrs. Chanfrau sings "Wha'll buy Caller Herrin" splendidly, and the boat scene at the end of the second act is a triumph of mechanical ingenuity. This evening, "Don," the piece in which Mrs. Chanfrau has achieved her greatest success, will be produced for her farewell benefit. The opportunity to honor the claims on public recognition of so estimable a lady and so excellent an actress should not be neglected.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

If people will keep on going to see "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," the management cannot be blamed for avoiding the risk of change. Yet, in the course of time, it has to give place to novelties that are awaiting production, and the performances of it to-night and to-morrow—Saturday afternoon and evening—are announced as positively the last.

Next week will be mainly one of benefits. Monday is set apart for Mr. Welsh Edwards, one of the most meritorious and valued members of the company, and on Wednesday, Mr. J. M. Charles appeals to the troops of friends he has gained by long sustained and conscientious effort. Both have deserved well and should be handsomely rewarded.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Snow and rain could not keep the patrons of this place away. Indeed, it seems as if they gathered in greater force than usual when the other houses are depleted by a storm. An immense bill is prepared for the matinee to-morrow.

Last Night of "Esther."

The final performance of "Esther" was given at Library Hall last evening. It was enjoyed by a large and sympathetic audience, though many, who had obtained reserved seats, preferred the comfort of their firesides to wet ferred the comfort of their firesides to wet and dismal venture in streets, with the prospect of a struggle for a carriage to ride home in. Mr. Senger and those who have assisted him have reason to pride themselves on the admirable manner in which this oratorio has been interpreted. So thoroughly admirable an endeavor has rarely been made by amateur talent, and the result cannot fail to encourage further enterprise in the same direction.

Letters Held for Postage, March 14th, 1872.

	Cents.
James M. Swank, Washington, D. C.	3
J. H. Jones & Co., Sharon, Pa.	3
Miss Blanche W. Tuller, St. Mary, Pa.	3
Mrs. Maggie Parker, Parker's Landing, Pa.	3
James W. Macrum, Greeley, Colorado	3
S. F. Harington, Petersburg, Mich.	3
Miss Emma Barnes, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
John Crockett, Brady's Bend, Pa.	1
Mrs. R. Shaw, Monongahela City, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The New Water Assessment—The Removal of the Penitentiary—Increase of Salaries—A Meat Inspector to be Appointed—Reports of Committees.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by President Mr. Moul.

Mr. Moul presented a petition from the property holders residing in that portion of Reserve township known as Troy Hill, asking that it be annexed to the city. The paper was referred back to the petitioners to obtain the necessary legislation, and then present the matter to Councils.

A communication from Alderman D. L. Smith was read, stating that the Captain of the Night Watch had refused to receive one of his prisoners, and also quoted from the city code, showing that the Aldermen had the privilege of committing their prisoners to the lock-up over night. The communication was referred to the Police Committee.

A number of other petitions were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Meehan, chairman of the Police Committee, presented a report, accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the Committee on City Property to provide a private room for the Chief of Police in the City Building. An ordinance providing that the police force be increased by the addition of three men also accompanied the report.

The report was received and the resolution adopted. The ordinance was lost.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle offered the monthly report of the Controller, who reported the expenditures of the city for the month of February, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,898 45
No. 3. Fire	2,869 53
No. 4. Printing	224 96
No. 5. Streets	830 63
No. 6. Wharves	52 33
No. 8. Police	3,312 83
No. 9. Contingent	977 22
No. 11. Water Works	1,906 58
No. 13. Gas	336 51
No. 15. City Property	90 37
No. 17. Sundries	1,492 82
Total	$14,061 42

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Riddle, from the Finance Committee, presented a report.

The report stated the Committee had under consideration the draft of an act in relation to the unexpended balances, and after having made some slight alterations recommended that the act be approved.

The Committee also had under consideration a communication from the market constable, asking for an advance of salary, and reported an ordinance fixing the salary at $1,000 per annum. They also reported the draft of an act for the recording of the ordinances of Councils in the office of the Controller instead of the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, as the distance would cause a saving of $200 per annum.

The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $10,000 to meet the current expenditures.

The report was received and resolutions adopted. The ordinance was passed finally, and the proposed act of Assembly approved.

Mr. A. D. Smith, from the Railroad Committee, submitted a report, stating that the Committee had had a meeting with the representatives of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, but that no definite action had been taken. The Committee reported an ordinance repealing the ordinance requiring the placing of a flagman at the railroad crossing at Sycamore street. Also, prohibiting persons passing railroad crossings when notified by flagmen of an approaching train, and fining any person who does not comply not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

The report was accepted and both ordinances passed finally.

THE FEDERAL STREET ACT.

Mr. Huckenstine, from the Survey Committee, reported that the Committees on Survey and Streets held a joint meeting and prepared the draft of an act of Assembly for the opening of Federal street. The report was accepted and bill adopted.

Mr. Huckenstine also presented the report of the Survey Committee. The committee reported adversely to the approval of the act of Assembly for the improvement of West End avenue. Ordinances for reducing the width of Market street from ninety to fifty feet, for opening Fulton street, and for the widening of Pine street, Ninth ward. The report was received, and the ordinance for the opening of Sheffield street passed finally. The ordinance for the opening of Fulton street was referred back to the committee, and the ordinance for the reduction of the width of Market street was withdrawn.

STREETS.

Mr. Patterson, from the Street Committee presented a report recommending that the name of Ray street be changed to Pearl, and an ordinance authorizing the name. The following ordinances accompanied the report: Ordinances for the grading of Brown street, from the present terminus of said street to Walker street; grading Fulton street, from Western to Ridge avenue; grading and paving of South alley, from Evans alley to the Railway; grading of *Stand alley, from East to Howard street*; grading and paving of Rush alley, between Sedgwick and Bidwell street; widening of Strawberry Lane from Western avenue; extension of Wylie street, changing the name of South alley to South street.

The report was received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Patterson also presented a number of additional ordinances, which were passed finally.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of view on the widening of Liberty street, fixing the width at fifty feet. Referred to the Survey Committee.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

Mr. Thompson, chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented a report, accompanied with an ordinance prohibiting the storage of anything but gas for furnishing light in the Market house, and also forbidding the storage of oil, gasoline or substances. The report was received and ordinance passed finally.

THE WATER ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Smith, from the Water Committee, reported that the committee had under consideration an ordinance providing for the letting of the privilege of possessing water for building purposes, &c., and recommended that the ordinance be adopted.

The ordinance provides that for the erection of brick houses the water tax be $1 50 per room, and for frame houses $1 00, which shall be collected from the owner of the house. For churches or public buildings the assessment shall be four cents per perch for stone wall, seven cents per 1,000 bricks, two per cent. for plastering, and two per cent. for concrete.

The Committee also reported a number of contracts they had awarded, which have already been published.

The report was received and the ordinance passed finally.

REMOVAL OF A TOLL HOUSE.

Mr. Moul presented a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to inquire by what authority the toll house of the Butler Turnpike Company was kept in the city limits, and it found that the company had not obtained special legislation, to take the necessary steps for its removal. Adopted.

THE LOCK-UP.

Mr. Huckenstine presented a resolution that as the city code plainly set forth that the Aldermen of the city should have the privilege of committing prisoners to the lock-up over night, that the Mayor be instructed hereafter not to refuse any more prisoners so committed.

A motion was made to adopt the resolution, but as the communication of Alderman Smith had been referred to the Police Committee, it was thought best to also refer this resolution to the same committee, which was accordingly done.

Council now adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Slack, Mr. McNeill was called upon to preside.

Mr. Herbert presented a petition for the erection of a lock-up and an engine house in the Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. Cooke, a resolution relative to making two precincts in the Seventh ward. Referred.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mr. Walters, chairman of the Health Committee, presented an ordinance for the appointment of a Health Officer and defining his duties. The committee also reported a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer $2,500 from the contingent funds to the committee. The report was received and the resolution adopted. The ordinance, after numerous amendments, was referred to the committee for revision.

The Chair read a communication accompanied with a petition, requesting the Representatives at Harrisburg to use their influence for the removal of the Western Penitentiary. The communication was received and the resolution passed finally.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hastings, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, read a report, recommending the passage of an ordinance increasing the monthly pay of engineers and firemen of the Fire Department five dollars. The report was received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Knox, from the Market Committee, submitted a report, recommending the passage of an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a Meat Inspector. Also changing market day from Friday to Thursday. The receipts the past month from the Clerk of the Market, and the Second ward and the Diamond scales, were $1,389 94. The report was received, and the ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector passed finally. The ordinance changing the market day was laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, presented a report, stating that action had been deferred for the present in the matter of appointing a gas Inspector. The report then recommended the erection of a number of gas lamps in different parts of the city. The report was received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, submitted a report, recommending the approval by Councils of an act of Assembly providing for the extension of the wharf. The report was received and the act approved. Select Council non-concurred.

Common Council now took up business from Select Council, and concurred in all actions of that body, after which Council adjourned.

THE OIL SUITS.

S. McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co.

Continuation of Dr. Hostetter's Testimony.

The case of Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co., was resumed before Judge Kirkpatrick, yesterday. Messrs. Barton, Acheson and Marshall for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton, Shiras, Woodward and Watson for defendants.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. HOSTETTER RESUMED.

Dr. Hostetter recalled—I was the maker of two of the six $50,000 notes I took along with me to Philadelphia; I cannot say whether they were made payable to Lockhart & Frew, or Byers & Co; perhaps one to each; they endorsed them for me; I took those notes to Philadelphia along with me; I did not try to negotiate them there after they were refused by Mr. Warden, the rates were so exhorbitant; I held them as collateral security and issued my own paper; I have those notes at home; I have never had those notes discounted; I never filled them up; they are just as I received them; I issued my own paper instead of the two $50,000 notes the same as all the rest; I brought the six notes home with me to hold as collateral security; I conceived the idea of holding them as collateral security the time that I issued my notes; the first trip to Philadelphia I issued of my own paper $132,000 and $84,000; collaterals were put up on them; after I issued the paper in Philadelphia I brought these six $50,000 notes home with me to hold as collateral security for that paper that I issued; those notes that I had were backed by collaterals which I receipted for and am responsible for; I returned to Philadelphia the second time on the 26th or 27th of December, I think; I think I took collaterals back with me; I think I had $80,000 of my own along, and as I said before, I cannot tell whether I took all of Lockhart & Frew's or part of them; I had $160,000 of Lockhart & Frew's altogether; Byers & Co. did not furnish me with any at that time, except what Mr. Nimick used; after which I lifted some of Byers & Co.'s notes with my own money with the collaterals, and hold them still at Philadelphia; I negotiated $178,000 of paper the second time I was in Philadelphia; I cannot tell what collaterals I put up at that time; there was $100,000 sent down to me; they were sent to arrive there after I left; I cannot tell whether Byers & Co. or Lockhart & Frew sent them; both together sent them; some of the $50,000 I took along before belonged to the people in the Iron City Bank; Major Frew did not get them from the Iron City Bank; I have did not get them from Mr. McAuley; I paid for them and returned them to him; of all the collateral put up to back this paper, there was $120,000 belonged to Mr. Smith and myself; $118,000 I furnished from the Iron City Bank, the obligations of Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. were given to the Iron City people along with my own; the residue of the collaterals were furnished to me by the defendants in the case; part of the $120,000 belonged to me; I think I will not; I cannot tell; I have only $40,000 belonged to me at that time, and $80,000 to Mr. Smith; Mr. Smith had his my individual obligation, so that I was individually responsible for it; I have paid my own by referring to the notes and articles of agreement what the whole amount of collaterals was that I put up on that $404,000; I think the first lot of notes that I took over was paid at maturity; the first $80,000 I think was paid at maturity; I am not able to say whether they were all paid at maturity or not; (notes produces first lot of notes), $42,000 issued December 22, at four months, also $80,000 more at ninety days; the coupons of the collaterals of the first $80,000 were filled; I believe they were paid by the company; Mr. Nimick got the collaterals; they were collaterals belonging to the Iron City Bank; I intended to have them brought home; I requested Mr. Byers to come and get them and informed me that he was going to Philadelphia and would bring them back; I gave him an order, payable to the order of Byers & Co. for them; Mr. Byers did not; Mr. Nimick withdrew the bonds; I asked him for the bonds to return to the Iron City Bank people; he vouched for me; I got them out of bonds; by a little strategy he got them out of me and I had the Iron City Bank out of their bonds; the whole of the collaterals were lifted, some of the collaterals that I had there belonged to Lockhart & Frew; I cannot tell how many; there were $55,000 of West Penn bonds; I could not tell if they had any of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; I cannot state whether the bonds belonged to the Iron City Bank, to Lockhart & Frew; they were not Byers & Co.'s; they had none in that lot; there were 404,000 bonds; there was $132,000 that matured in March and February, 1870; one, two, three $25,000 notes and a $44,000 note at sixty days; they were paid at maturity; if I did not renew them the company furnished me with money to pay them. When I refused to renew the $44,000 notes were paid at maturity; the $80,000 were renewed; according to the book I renewed them on my own paper again; I took up $44,000 of this paper; I got back the collaterals; of the collaterals I returned to the Iron City Bank $118,000, and some to myself; I kept them until I got enough, then I returned all to the Iron City Bank, and I returned all to Mr. Smith and myself; it may be that there was some of Lockhart & Frew's; I gave them; they held my receipt for them and whenever we settle if there is anything due them I am ready to pay them; I did not get any Allegheny Valley bonds; I left for Philadelphia. (Shows receipt to witness) that receipt is not in my hand writing but it is my signature; I won't commit myself whether it is my receipt or my signature; I remained in Philadelphia December 23d, 1869; I can not state whether I received on that day 132 Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds of $1,000 each from Lockhart & Frew; I gave them to William and A. K. Nimick; they may be the bonds of Byers & Co.; that receipt may be one of Byers & Co. bonds at that time; I can not state until I examine my books; I cannot say that may be a duplicate receipt; wherever the bonds belonged to they are credited on the books; they may be the same bonds that Alex Nimick took down; I think I have bonds amounting to $397,500 which were given to me by Byers & Co. and Lockhart, and which they hold my receipts for; there are $55,000 Allegheny Valley bonds except $35,500 West Penn bonds; from my recollection there is $105,500 belonging to Lockhart & Frew, and $40,000 to B. F. Jones, and that balance belongs to Byers & Co., including Nimicks; we have down on our books, Lockhart & Frew $105,500, James B. Murray $75,000, Frank Jones $45,000 and $172,000 to the credit of the Nimicks and Byers; this receipt very likely is for Murray's and probably Frank Jones' bonds that were borrowed here and sent to Philadelphia, which is the receipted for; Nimick and Frew, I understand, sent the Murray bonds to me; I had nothing to do with them; they were sent to me; I also gave Jones the $45,000 of Jones'; I have got some of these bonds in my safe and some in Philadelphia in the Safe Deposit Company there; I have some of my own with Keith Borie, some individual bonds are there; they kind of got mixed up; I have none except what I own or equivalent; I cannot tell what part the bonds in Borie's safe belong to; they are some of Lockhart & Frew's and Byers & Co.'s bonds; Borie is just holding them subject to my order; I left them there for the purpose of raising money on; all of the $404,000 I left the bonds in Borie's hands to get them whenever I want them; the arrangement is that whenever I want the bonds I get them; there is no money on them now; they are free; I cannot tell whose bonds they are; I don't know whether they own them themselves or borrowed them; I did not care, since I have had those bonds I have been cutting the coupons and drawing the interest on them; the Company owes me $327,000; it just about pays the interest; I got the interest on July, 1871, and January, 1872; I credited nobody on the books of the Company with that; I treated that as money of my own; the Company furnished the bonds.

Q.—You pocketed that?

A.—You may call it that; I got 7 3-10 per cent. on the Allegheny Valley, and 6 per cent. on the West Penn; I suppose the two payments that were made amounted to over $20,000.

The witness on the stand, Dr. Hostetter, having stated on direct examination that the bonds with which he had been intrusted to use as collateral had been "forfeited," and having today stated on cross-examination that such bonds are now in his possession; that the interest from time to time maturing thereon has been collected by him; that they were substituted by him to the parties who had advanced the bonds, but the said interest was *forfeited* to him; the defendants now propose to ask witness whether, when he states that said bonds are *forfeited*, he means that said bonds are now his property.

Plaintiff's counsel object to the offer: 1. It is not so that the witness stated in his examination in chief that said bonds were forfeited. He used the expression for the first time to-day. 2. It is a question of law for the railroad fence whether property to the bonds is now in witness or not, and that question the Court is not now called on to decide. 3. The evidence is entirely foreign to the issue now trying, and irrelevant and incompetent.

The Court overruled the objection.

Witness resumed—I mean by the word *forfeited* collateral that I broke the agreement, if the money was borrowed and not paid the bonds would be forfeited; I am holding them because I am responsible; they would have been forfeited had I not paid them; they refused to pay the money; on the 29th of December, 1870, when I had the four $50,000 notes discounted at the Fort Pitt Bank, I did not borrow the other notes that belonged to Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. that were free; they were put up as collaterals for the payment of about $400,000 of money; I cannot tell the last many had been taken up on that date, because afterwards I lifted $100,000 out of Mr. Lenning's bank which was also merged here; I cannot tell how many notes of the $404,000 had been paid up until December, 1870; they were merged into the other; there was $144,000 of the Lenning paper; I have the paper here that I produced; I cannot tell how much of that Philadelphia paper then; the paper that I produced here is all the paper there was; I paid the whole of it.

Question—Did the 29th day of December, 1870, you had these four $50,000 notes discounted in the Fort Pitt Bank, and you stated that you had them discounted to meet the notes in Philadelphia, and you have the paper here that you say you have paid, is there any other paper save what you produced here which you say you paid?

Answer—That was all the paper there was; I paid the whole of it; I produced certain notes here showing payments on five different occasions; that took up all the paper there was; the $218,000 took up all the paper; I stated that I applied the proceeds of the four $50,000 notes to the payment of the notes I produced here in evidence; on the 4th of February, 1871, there was a payment of $10,000; I am credited for having paid the notes by charging to bills receivable, and my bank account is credited with $10,000 as money advanced to the Company; on February 8th there is a similar entry made for that; it was put to my credit to my personal loan account; on the 6th of April there is a similar entry made for five $10,000 notes, that $50,000 was charged to my personal loan account for money advanced to the company; on April 19th there is a similar entry made for $48,500; on the 29th of April there is $20,000. I am credited with D. Hollinger, one of the preachers and a P. E. of this Conference. Therefore

Resolved, That in the demise of Bro. Hollinger this Conference has lost a highly efficient and faithful co-laborer, and we realize the loss of his services; yet, feeling assured that our loss is his gain, and that he who wisely rules and reigns over all human affairs, doeth all things well. We as a Conference bow with humble resignation to his will.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, the *Evangelical Messenger* and the *Christliche Botschafter* and likewise a copy sent to the bereaved family.

The stationing of the P. E. gave rise to an animated discussion.

Rev. Mr. Boyer—The P. E. are men who have faithfully served the church and we should favor them if we can.

Rev. Mr. Beaty—I think we had better buy a farm for each P. E., and then it will be an easy matter to station them. [Laughter.]

Rev. Mr. Bernhart—The P. E. of Canton district should be able to preach German. Some of the friends are German, and they have faithfully stood by the church and should be taken into consideration. They have the purse and are expected to support liberally.

A Voice—That's so; and the P. E.'s should be willing to go where the Conference sends them.

The Bishop—That is as it should be.

They were stationed as follows:

Pittsburgh district—S. R. Kelly.

Canton district—G. S. Domer.

Franklin District—H. B. Summers.

Allegheny district—G. W. Clupp.

Somerset district—J. L. W. Seibert.

A number of clergymen from other churches were introduced to Conference, but the reporter could not hear their names at his desk.

The following are some of the additional committees:

Education—Revs. J. Dick, B. L. Miller and J. A. Grimm.

Temperance—Revs. J. Q. A. Weller, G. Focht and J. Woodhull.

Temporal Economy—J. D. Domer, A. Neible, H. W. Hamps, E. Beaty and J. Crossman.

Church Affairs—E. Beaty, D. M. Baumgardner and A. J. Meyers.

On motion adjourned.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Forty-eighth Session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference—The Questions on the Modifications of the Episcopacy, and the Discipline on Presiding Elders Discussed—Reports, etc.

Second Day.

Conference convened at eight o'clock, and spent an hour in devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cox. At nine o'clock the Conference was called to order by the Bishop, after which the minutes of the preceeding session were read and approved.

The report of the Centenary Board was presented and referred to the Centenary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Weakley, a committee of three was appointed to collect money to pay the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference.

A committee of three was appointed on "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," and also a committee of three to bear greetings of the Conference to the Ladies' Centenary Society.

The following visitors were called forward and introduced to the Conference: Jacob F. Krepps, Dr. A. G. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Rev. E. E. Swift, of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, and Rev. D. Worthington, of Canton circuit.

A vote of thanks was tendered Commodore Kountz, for his kindness in supplying each member of Conference with a pass over his street railway.

The eleventh Disciplinary question, "Who are the superannuated preachers?" was taken up. The names of the following were called, their characters passed and their relation continued: Revs. S. Lewis, J. K. Miller and Mitchell Talbot, of Boston, P. McGowan, P. Cook, W. Athey, H. J. Clark, A. Bell, J. Reed, J. Rich, J. Bailey, J. Dallas, T. Bruce, J. Dillon and S. Franklin were called, and their relation continued. Rev. G. W. Baker was made effective.

PRESIDING ELDERS' DISTRICTS.

The report of the Committee on Presiding Elders' Districts was then read as follows:

The Committee appointed at your last session to inquire what change, if any, be necessary in the section of the "Discipline on Presiding Elders and their duty," so as to allow the enlargement of their districts and release them from the obligation of equalizing the salaries of preachers, as they now are by the Discipline, and permit them to give their time and labors where, in their judgment, they are most needed, would present the following resolutions as their report:

Resolved, That no alteration of the section of the discipline referred to is necessary in order to permit the change proposed, and that we believe that in our judgment the present state of the work renders it highly expedient that such changes be made.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Presiding Elders confer with their several District Stewards' meetings as to the points most needing their special attention.

T. M. HUDSON,
JOHN COX,
W. ROE,
R. HOPKINS,
Committee.

The report elicited a protracted discussion, after which Dr. Cox moved that the matter be referred to the Lay Electoral Conference, and that it be not published. Dr. Horner offered as a substitute that the report be referred to the Bishop presiding, which was adopted.

THE EPISCOPACY.

The following paper was read by the Secretary:

WHEREAS, The discussion by several of the official periodicals of the church within the past year discloses the fact that the wording of the Episcopal modifications in the Episcopal office in respect to the terms of office and forms of consecration, and

WHEREAS, We believe these changes would remove the ambiguity of the present wording, and remove the objections. 5. The offer is only to show the state of the cash account at a particular day; leaving out the bonds altogether, and would be calculated to mislead unless plaintiff is allowed to prove and give the evidence contained in plaintiffs former offer as to the oil, and the agreement of Byers & Co. that they received 81,000 barrels of oil, and Lockhart & Frew 74,000 barrels, leaving Hostetter short of his share 33,000 barrels.

The Court sustained the objection.

Witness resumed—I did not bring the checks up; I was not aware that I was to bring them up; I have not got my check book; I was not requested by Plaintiff's counsel to do so; notice is asked by the Court to produce checks and checkbook in the morning; I cannot say how much of the proceeds of the four $50,000 I had discounted; I paid them out between the 29th of December, 1870, and the 1st of April, 1871; I may have drawn out over $100,000; I cannot tell from memory. I paid over $100,000 worth of notes before that time; Mr. Byers did not tell me he was to take the two large notes under the arrangement the time I went to him and asked him for them; Mr. Byers did not assign that as a reason for not paying his $10,000; he did afterwards; then the other arrangement was made; he did not assign that as the